

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

MAX O'RELL'S CORRESPONDENCE

English and French Political Points—
Henry Irving's Theater—White
Slaves in England, Etc.

(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)

LONDON, September 25.—Nothing succeeds like novelty, in politics especially. Lord Randolph Churchill, the fourth party, and the four members of it are now in office; one is Secretary of State for India; another holds the High Chancellorship of Ireland, one of the nine seats in the pockets of the Prime Minister; another is president of the Government, and the fourth has gone to Egypt to settle the Khedive's affairs. Lord Randolph is now appearing before the public as the champion of Tory democracy, and has already found followers. Mr. W. Dilke, a most marvelous conservative, has practically gone in for home rule. He announced the other night that he was in favor of consulting the wishes of the Irish people and letting them have their own way. He is ready to give a separate Parliament to Ireland if the Irish people want it. It is no wonder that Sir Wilfrid Lawson calls him a good radical. The two great political parties of the future seem now to be the Tory democrats, headed by Lord Randolph Churchill, and the radicals, headed by Mr. Dilke. Their principles appear so much alike that perhaps a fusion will occur.

It is a pity that Mademoiselle Louise Michel chose obstinately to remain in prison. There are fifteen lady candidates coming forward at the general elections in France, and one feels that the name of the grande citoyenne would look well at the head of the list. Most of these ladies, one or two of whom are said to be really attractive (excuse my looking at the question from a French point of view) are at present in villagerie, gliding up their loins for battle. They will attend a great public meeting next Tuesday and set forth their program. There is a hue in store for the French papers next week. Poor Louise Michel's program which she came forward some years ago was the suppression of marriage. This was a doleful outlook for man; but the Frenchman is light-hearted. Said he: "No marriage, no mother-in-law," and he turned to Louise's next card. The women's rights movement has suggested the following version of an old story: "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" "I'm going to a lecture, sir," she said. "May I come with my pretty maid?" "You want to understand it, sir," she said. "What is the subject, my pretty maid?" "The final extinction of man," she said.

The Armstrong abduction case is occupying everyone's attention. We are all anxious to see how Mr. Stead, the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, will answer the charges made against him. He is contending his own case, and says he is delighted to have this opportunity of letting the public know more on the subject of London depravity. Good heavens! what has he in store for us? The young girl's mother was examined yesterday at the Bow-street Police Court. She proved to be a sharp-tongued customer, not unacquainted with police courts, owing to three convictions of drunkenness, and she was another for using obscene language. Whether Mr. Stead has done wisely or not throughout this business, it is hard to say, but one good result of his exposures is plainly perceptible already, and that is the improvement in the state of the streets. The Strand, Regent street and the Hay Market used to be almost impassable for decent men at nightfall, but now decent men and women are sharply reprimanded by the police if they attempt to stand about, much less accost and annoy. In fact unprotected males can now circulate freely at all hours.

The Lyceum Theatre returned on Saturday last, and Mr. Henry Irving made one more of those little speeches that his patrons have grown to expect on such occasions. He said he had not given a new play, but had done his best to give them a new play. The old Lyceum, in fact, was hardly recognizable in this bright-looking house, with its frescoed ceiling and galleries, its gilded pillars and its rich red velvet seats. The public was apparently well pleased with the old lights in new settings, and seemed to have lost none of its interest in the troubles of dear old Paterson Primrose in the new adaptation of the "Vicar of Wakefield." Mr. Irving's impersonation of the Vicar grows in beauty as each representation passes. He is conquering his old defects of mousing and strutting and now gives one a thoroughly good play better than any he has ever seen. Miss Ellen Terry, I thought she never looked so young or so pretty as she did last Saturday, when she came out smiling under her bewitching little face-framed cap. Although she did not rise to great heights in her passionate and pathetic parts, her outbursts of naive gaiety at the prospect of seeing her old home again roused the house to enthusiasm. The French have a right to be proud of their nationality. France is the first country to have made a record in the history of the Germans pay 55 francs annually per head; the Italians, 58; the English, 57; the Americans, 56; and the French 107, with every prospect of an increase after the elections, if the Opportunists are elected. The taxed European countries are Russia, it appears with 36 francs per person, and Spain with 33. Some people say that the republic is the cheapest form of government; but as Rochefort remarked the other day, the French are not living under a republic, but on opportunism.

The French public is very excited over a mysterious affair just now. A woman is accused of having murdered her mistress in order to possess herself of the lady's property. The accused says that her mistress is not dead, but gone into a convent, where in Luxembourg. No one believes the story, but to satisfy her conscience the judge of instruction has issued a description of the missing lady. Among other possible clues to identify it and the following: "In religion a very lukewarm Catholic, at least up to the time of her disappearance. Only fasting on Good Friday, and attending mass only on great feast-days. Surely if that is not discovered early next week, there is something very wrong in the organization of the detective force in France.

Surely a decent human life ought not to be an unobtainable thing for every worker in a Christian country. Yet it is unobtainable to thousands in England, it seems, for an man scarcely be called a decent human life to have to work from five to six in the morning till midnight, Sundays and week days, without time allowed for meals or recreation, to say nothing of family life. This, it appears, is the lot of the servants employed by railway companies. It is small wonder that these white slaves, joined by omnibus drivers and conductors and booking-office clerks are holding meetings to protest against the inhumanity of the treatment. The directors of companies naturally aim at paying the biggest possible dividends. It is for shareholders to see that, while they are subscribing to the railway, they are not being made a slave of. They are not doing themselves a little slave-driving at home. There is less and less of "telephonic philanthropy." The shabby attire of many inventors, to be seen daily at the South Kensington Exhibition, has suggested to Punch that if "necessity is the mother of invention," invention is too often the mother of necessity. MAX O'RELL.

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THE LAST OF EARTH.

DEATH OF DR. THOS. MACINTIRE.

Close of a Long and Useful Life Devoted to Humanity in Educating the Deaf and Dumb.

Dr. Thomas MacIntire died this morning at 2 o'clock after an illness of several weeks, the last two of which confined him to the sick room. His disease was an affection of the heart, a muscular weakness which first manifested itself last January and at the time threatened his death; but he recovered sufficiently to continue his labors in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb until the end of the school year, when he resigned and came to this city. He was for over a quarter of a century at the head of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and was widely known both in this country and Canada not only as one of the pioneers in deaf work, but as one of the most eminent educators in the profession. His descent on both sides was Scotch-Irish. His paternal grandparents were married on the day of the Declaration of Independence. The grandfather served throughout the Revolutionary War, and at its termination retired on a Government grant. His father, John MacIntire, where his descendants in great numbers live today, and in Ohio as far west as Columbus, near which place at Reynoldsburg, Thomas MacIntire was born, September 25, 1817, the seventh of twelve children. In his boyhood he lost his left eye entirely self-dependent, and by his own exertions he educated himself, attending for a while Hanover College in Indiana, where he was graduated in 1838. With Rev. James Hoge, who was one of the founders of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, he read theology, teaching at the same time, until he entered the seminary at Princeton. After graduation there he was called to the Presbyterian ministry. He preached, and began it three different times, only to abandon it sooner or later under the conviction that he was called to the duty of educating the deaf and dumb. He was one of the new school of educators, and to whom there was some meaning in the term "Benevolent," as applied to this field of labor.

After four years' additional work teaching in the Ohio Institution, where he formed a life-long friendship with Dr. Wm. H. Latham, who afterward served with him as head teacher in our Indiana Institution, and where he still is, Mr. MacIntire came to Knoxville, Tenn., as the head of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, just started there. In these days, when this work is a matter of State education and of major course, it is not easy to realize the religious and missionary phase it bore then. It took the zeal, born of such a conception of it, to carry it through.

The young principal of the Tennessee Institution traveled on horseback lecturing on the proposed new work and giving instruction in the sign language. At the age of thirty-six years he left this country because of the State's failure to make the necessary appropriation for it. Two years afterward while in Ohio he was solicited to accept of the position of head teacher of the Indiana Institution, which he accepted in 1852. He was his third year in the position, when he was elected to the National Deaf Mute College at Washington gave him the degree of Ph. D. in the sign language. Shortly after this he was appointed as superintendent of the Michigan State Institution, which position he held until 1857, when he resigned and took charge of the Western Pennsylvania Institution near Pittsburgh.

In his long life of unremitting service in deaf work education it was his lot to do much that was hard and to suffer many privations in its inception. He started the Tennessee Institution. The Indiana Institution was a small school when he took it, and the great institution he left it, known in the deaf world as the "University of the Deaf." At the Michigan Institution it was under his management that the blind were separated from the deaf mutes and the school first organized for the latter alone. At the Western Pennsylvania Institution he was in his time that the new building was built in another town several miles from the original location and that the school was moved there. It was incessant labor attendant upon this work which superintended a low state of nervous prostration that made him an easier victim to disease. His service at this institution was always to the end of his life, and he not only greatly benefited the unusual and unvarying kindness of the board of managers, but because these are, as he was devoted to the work of deaf education, he held his high purpose free from all foreign influences and interests.

Few men in the profession were more widely known in it, both in this country and Canada, than he. He was a member of its councils, and during the centennial year was made president of the association at its meeting in Philadelphia. Few survive him who have older and more devoted service. There are none who have been as long and continuous service. At the time of his death he had worked longer than any one in the profession. It is nearly fifty years since he began to work, and with the exception of not much over two years, every one of the fifty was actively devoted to the work. His life, like his work, was single in its purpose; his character simple and broadly laid. His early residence in the South added to a natural aversion, a horror of slavery, and abolitionism became a part of his life. Temperance, too, was in all his convictions, his religious faith was tempered by singular breadth of view and gentleness. He was a beautiful Christian character, a life holding firmly to his own belief, he offered up of denominational differences as simply the scaffolding erected by men around the temple of God.

Of his relations with the First Presbyterian Church in this city the clerk writes: "Dr. MacIntire became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city in 1852, and in 1853, by request of the congregation, he assumed the duties of ruling elder, to which office he had been previously elected. He was also a licensed preacher and occasionally occupied the pulpit during the winter of 1853-54. He was a man of warm and unselfish service, his character was marked by his personal solicitation, and as a member of the Building Committee, in connection with his associate member, Mr. James W. Brown, he gave unvaried and almost constant attention to every detail of the work. It is difficult now to see how that important enterprise could have been so promptly carried through without his gratuitous and unselfish services.

"His intimate knowledge of the law of his own church, its principles, precedents and spirit, was a feature of his religious character. He was not only a ruling elder, but an ecclesiastical lawyer, and by his familiarity with that subject frequently facilitated the business of the church and was able to throw light upon subjects that would otherwise have been dark and intricate.

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And have your LAUNDRY WORK done

at the best prices.

RENEW ORDERS FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

—AT—

JOHN BROTHERS.

AS IT WAS WRITTEN.

"As It Was Written: A Jewish Missionary's

Story," by Sidney Lusk, is one of the most

remarkable of recent contributions to the literature

of fiction. The author (Sidney Lusk, a poet

domin) is said to be a young man, the son of a

noted lawyer of New York, who has entered into

of the Hebrews of that city so intimately

CITY NEWS.

Cathcart, Cleland & Co. have received St.

Nicholas for September.

Thomas West, an alleged car-breaker, was

arrested yesterday evening.

Constant Reader: We can not use commu-

nications written on both sides of the paper.

Mrs. Schrader, of North New Jersey street,

took two large doses of morphine yesterday,

but her life was saved by Dr. McCabe.

The Indiana monuments on the battle-

field of Gettysburg will be unveiled October

25, and Governor Gray and his staff will at-

tend.

Mollie E. Carson has applied for a divorce

from Daniel E. Carson, alleging failure to

provide and abandonment. She waives \$1,000

alimony.

Governor Gray has returned from an

official inspection of the Michigan City

Prison and he reports that it is in excellent

condition.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ben

Gergan, No. 255 Indiana avenue, was found

dead in its bed yesterday, the result, so the

coroner thinks, of an overdose of medicine.

Variety service will be held at Robert Park

Church Sunday night with First Baptist,

Dr. Reuben Jeffery preaching. There will

be no service at the First Baptist Church at

night.

The State officers have arranged to borrow

from the State University endowment fund

\$50,000 for the use of the State, as they are

authorized by law to do by a law enacted

last winter.

Marcus D. Meyer, the young man who

tried to swindle South Meridian street mer-

chants several weeks ago, is causing the jail

authorities much trouble by his frequent

efforts to escape.

Howard Sinker's stable, on South Dela-

ware street, was damaged (two horses kil-

led) by fire last night, and there was

a slight blaze in the street-car stables, both

being easily extinguished.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Newcomb

is now pending in the City Council, provid-

ing for licensing bootblacks and newshaws,

compelling them to wear badges, the license

fee being only 10 cents, and their authority

is to be revoked if they abuse it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fayette at the Grand—The Mikado at

English—Coming Events.

Miss Estelle Clayton presented her own

play of "Fayette" for the first time in this

city at the Grand last night. It is based on

one of Ouida's novels, and is not of the

"Miss" variety at all, but a drama of dis-

cided strength and literary merit. Miss

Clayton played the leading part with an ar-

resting finish, which becomes her, and with a

fine intelligence to be expected of one ca-

pable of writing the drama. She was well

supported in the main, Mr. Arthur Elliott

being particularly worthy of mention. The

play will run the rest of the week.

The best presentation of "The Mikado"

yet seen in Indianapolis, was given by the

Rosenfeld Company at English's last night.

Mr. Bell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Peakes and Miss

Roche doing the best work. Miss Ida Mullie

was very pleasing as Yum-Yum. The mi-

nor parts were generally well taken, but

the chorus was not at its best. The stage set-

ting and costumes were elegant. It will run

the rest of the week.

At the matinee at the Grand to-morrow

every lady in attendance will receive a

pretty souvenir, in the shape of a copy of

the "Fayette" and a handsome por-

trait of Miss Clayton.

The Museum is doing a big business this

week, and Mr. Fawcett, in the "Big Roman-

za," has made a hit.

The sale of reserved seats for the engage-

ment of Gus Williams will begin at the box

office of English's Opera House to-morrow

morning. His new play, "Oh! What a

Night," in which he will appear as Major

Herman Postgeiser, is the best thing he has

ever brought out, and has created a sensation

wherever he has appeared.

"Fantasma," the greatest spectacular suc-

cess of the Hamlans, will be at the Grand all

next week. It is said to be gorgeous beyond

anything yet seen.

Buffalo Bill's "Wild West," with Sitting

Bull and his chiefs as the principal attrac-

tions, will be at the Severus Street Base Ball

Park on Wednesday and Thursday of this

week. The performance has been recon-

structed and improved.

A Tramp's Fairy Story.

An elderly man, evidently a tramp, has

been going about the city for several days

telling various lawyers a very improbable

story about himself and several hundred

other German emigrants having been in-

duced to this country by alleged agents of

the Union Pacific Company. Who was to

diminish rather than increase the school

attendance. There is nothing in the Indiana

Constitution which would prevent the

enactment of a compulsory educational law.

The above facts are obtained from the report

of the National Bureau of Education for

1883—the latest report made.—[E.D. NEWS.]

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Opinions Rendered Thurs-

day, September 24, 1885.

WATER COURSES—CHANGING—[IN DECISION.]

10 VS. Stephen Burk vs. Barney Simonson.

Deborah C. C. Reversed. Elliott J.

The applicant sought to enjoin the appellee

from removing certain logs, shanties, etc.,

made in constructing a canal in 1878. The in-

junctions were sought on the ground that if these

logs, shanties, etc., were removed the water

would flood appellant's land. The appellee was

not the owner of the logs, etc., and he can not

maintain an action even if the appellee were a

trespasser. But the applicant by the

force of time has a right to have con-

tinued the artificial structures which so

changed the natural water course as to protect

his land. The long acquiescence in the change,

made in 1878, precludes a restoration of the

stream and its surroundings to their original

condition. (2 Rich. 3, 61.) Where land is

acquired for a public purpose as a canal, railroad,

or the like, direct benefits to the owner from its

construction are deemed part of the consideration

paid by the corporation acquiring the right to

construct the public work. This was so under

the act under which the canal was

constructed in this case. Where a de-

endant is undertaking to destroy an

existing water course or to wrongfully change

the existing state of things, he is liable to in-

jure the plaintiff's land, the latter is en-

itled to an injunction. (38 N. J. Eq. 169.)

LOTTERY TICKETS—[REVERSAL BY AGENTS.]

12 VS. John T. Woodward vs. The State of In-

diana. Marion C. C. Affirmed. How J.

An indictment charging a defendant with

having enticed money collected on a

lottery ticket states a public offense,

and it is not necessary in such an in-

diction to describe the lottery ticket or give its

number as the indictment is not predicated on

the ticket itself. The fact that lotteries are

prohibited by law in this State

and the money derived from an illegal source

will not shield an agent who entices the

money. (36 Ind. 361; 61 Ind. 29; 81 Ind. 339.)

COMMON CARRIERS—LIMITING LIABILITY.

12 VS. Aaron Rosenfeld vs. E. K. R. R. Co.

Vanderburg C. C. Reversed. Zellers J.

A railway company can not make and enforce

a contract limiting the amount for the loss of

articles received by it for transportation as a

common carrier. (35 Ind. 418; 47 Ind. 471;

19 Ind. 302; 28 Ind. 107; 7 Wall. 307.) In this

case a barrel of whisky, which was shown to be

worth \$90, was shipped and lost. The

bill of lading contained a clause limiting the

liability of the carrier to the value of the

whisky was \$20. Held: That these characters

of the bill of lading in the bill did not in any

way have the force and effect of a contract, but

on the other hand, limiting the recovery to \$20.

Where one, in order to procure freight on

an article shipped, procures a valuation to be

placed on it less than its worth, he can not re-

cover in excess of the valuation he himself pro-

posed to be placed on the article.

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cabs or coupes for morning or afternoon re-

ceptions and return for \$2. Telephone 534.

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is selling hats cheaper than any other store

in the city. South Meridian street. The

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From 75 cents up.

To-morrow we offer

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Goods.

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pany's goods in Ladies' Kid Common Sense Boots
will be to-morrow marked as special—

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